

The Hartford Republican.

Fine Job Work.

VOL. XXVI.

COUNTY FAIR GREAT SUCCESS

Everything to Satisfaction of Everyone.

Large Crowds and Many Exhibitions at Ohio County Fair.

Fair.

The Ohio County Fair, under the management of Dr. L. B. Bean, closed yesterday last Saturday evening, after four days of pleasure for the visitors. The fair was a success in every way, and the first day the crowds began to come in and by Saturday an attendance estimated at five thousand people, was on hand all day.

Everything went off smoothly during the entire four days. A dreadful accident was narrowly averted, however, Friday afternoon, when Prof. Parker was slightly injured when a bolt attaching the balloon and parasol broke, as the balloon went into the air, causing Parker to get a very hard fall. However, he was game and next morning and afternoon made two successful ascensions.

By many it was thought the fair would not be a success, possibly on account of no fair having been given here for several years, and on this account more credit is due to Dr. Bean for his public spiritedness in trying to give the Ohio county people a good fair and having the ability of properly running the association as to be financial success. Last week we gave the awards of the first day, and the awards of the remaining days are as follows:

Second Day.

RING NO. 43—Stallion with three or more colts—Theo. Heady, 1st; Wm. Burton 2d.

RING NO. 44—Stallion any age—Wm. Burton 1st, Theo. Heady, 2d.

RING NO. 45—Mare any age—Rowe & Dexter 1st, Theo. Heady 2d.

RING NO. 46—Gelding and age—Theo. Heady 1st and 2d.

RING NO. 47—Stallion, mare or gelding—Theo. Heady 1st, W. E. Stone 2d.

RING NO. 48—Best colt two and under three years—Theo. Heady 1st, John Baird 2d.

RING NO. 49—Colt under one year old—Eddy Ward 1st, J. B. Henry 2d.

Racing.

Two-forty class, trot or pace—John Johnson (Dan H.) 1st, C. Claypool (Black Patch) 2d, Ivory Phillips (Fritzi W.) 3d.

Three-quarter-mile dash—J. W. Beatty (Indiana) 1st, C. Fisher (Royal Mack) 2d, J. F. Faught (Stowaway) 3d.

Half mile and reheat—E. Vittitoe (Durahle) and Jennie) 1st and 2d, J. W. Beatty (Mont Lee) 3d.

Third Day.

RING NO. 50—Best bull, any age—Thompson Bros., 1st and 2d.

RING NO. 51—Best milch cow—Taylor & Crabtree 1st, Thompson Bros. 2d.

RING NO. 52—Best heifer calf—not filled.

RING NO. 53—Best fatter heif—Taylor & Crahrtie 1st, Thompson Bros. 2d.

RING NO. 54—Best buck, any age—not filled.

RING NO. 55—Best ewe, any breed—S. J. Hawkins, 1st and 2d.

RING NO. 56—Best boar, any breed—not filled.

RING NO. 57—Best sow, any breed—not filled.

RING NO. 58—Stallion, any age—W. E. Stone 1st, Theo. Heady 2d.

RING NO. 59—Mare, any age—Rowe & Dexter 1st, Theo. Heady 2d.

RING NO. 60—Gelding, any age—Theo. Heady 1st and 2d.

RING NO. 61—Stallion, mare or gelding—Rowe & Dexter 1st, W. E. Stone 2d.

RING NO. 62—Double team, regardless of ownership—Rowe & Dexter 1st, W. A. Martin 2d.

Special Premium by J. B. Tappan—best lady rider—Miss Beatrice Haynes 1st, Miss Kathleen Turner 2d.

Special Premium by Carson & Co.—best boy rider—Willie Martin 1st, Albert Edward Chin 2d.

Racing.

Two-thirty class, trot or pace—J. Snyder (Coastman) 1st, Ivory

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

Subscription \$1 per Year

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1913.

No. 12

LOUISVILLE M. E. CONFERENCE ENDS

Appointments Announced for Ensuing Year.

Great Sunday Crowds Hear Sermons From Campbellsville Pulpits.

Campbellsville, Ky., Sept. 30.—The Methodist Conference in session here, celebrated its sixty-fifth annual session when Bishop A. W. Wilson announced the appointments for the ministers of next year. Quite a battle was waged in the election of the clerical delegates to the general conference, Gross Alexander was elected on the third ballot. There was no election on the fourth. The conference adjourned and was called to order by the Rev. Frank M. Thomas at 7:30 o'clock in order to cast the fifth ballot, when the Rev. J. T. Rushing, of Elizabethtown, was elected. The voting became spirited in the next ballot, and inasmuch as no one was nominated in open conference the vote was scattered among a large number of candidates with no election. The seventh ballot was taken and resulted in no election. The eighth ballot was taken and Rev. S. J. Thompson, of Owensboro, was elected.

BOARD OF MISSIONS REPORT.

The board of missions reported great progress in the work, and stated that \$19,935 had been raised during the year for home and foreign mission. The board also stated that still further advancement would be made during the year in work of home missions, and that the home missionaries would receive larger pay during the next year. The conference cashier reported that \$24,518.45 had passed through his hands during the session of conference.

Special trains were run into Campbellsville yesterday from Lebanon and Greensburg and three big motor cars carried people from Columbia in order to hear the visiting preachers who filled the pulpits of the city.

Sunday morning Bishop A. W. Wilson preached in the opera house and ordained the following young ministers: Fielding T. Howard, Henry, F. Higgins, James Henry Eley, Alonzo D. Davis, Patrick C. Long, Harry R. Short, Henry E. Jarboe, William A. Phipps, Henry T. Speak and Jahey W. Holloway.

Sunday evening Bishop John C. Kite preached and ordained the class of traveling elders as follows: William S. Buckner, Jesse R. Randolph, J. Frank Baker, Johney W. Weidon, Benjamin C. Wilson and Alexander Rayater.

Only two ministers have died during the year, the Rev. B. M. Messick and the Rev. T. V. Joiner. Memorial services were held in the Methodist church last night for these deceased members, at which a number of ministers spoke on the lives of these departed ministers.

The appointments for this, the Owensboro district, are as follows:

S. J. Thompson, presiding elder; Beaver Dam, L. M. Russell; Calhoun circuit, L. K. May; Centertown circuit, Alex Royster; Central City station, B. M. Currie; Clowport station, W. C. Frank; Drakesboro mission, Paul S. Powell; Dunfee circuit, J. P. Vanhooy; Fordsville mission, J. T. Demoubaron, supply; Greenville station, G. P. Dillon; Greenville circuit, P. T. Howard; Hartford circuit, B. W. Napier; Hawesville circuit, W. E. Saville; Livermore circuit, C. F. Hartford; Maco circuit, R. L. Tully; North Hartford mission, J. B. Rayborn, supply; Owensboro, Breckinridge street, E. D. Ryan; Owensboro circuit, D. S. Campbell; Owensboro, Settle Memorial, Lewis Powell; Owensboro, Third street, S. F. Wilson; Owensboro, Woodlawn, E. S. Moore; Rochester circuit, G. W. Daime; Sacramento circuit, W. S. Buckner; South Carrollton and Island, H. L. Shelton; Stephensport mission, H. E. Jarboe.

Transferred to Kentucky conference, E. T. Caton and R. T. Brown.

Transferred to New Mexico conference, J. H. Walker.

CERALVO.

Oct. 1.—Mrs. D. W. Kimmel and Mrs. P. A. Milner are on the sick list.

Mrs. Nina Bennett, of Livermore, visited her mother, Mrs. Milner, some days ago.

Miss Argent Shultz, Rochester, is visiting here.

Mr. George Casebier, who has been living in Muhlenberg county for several years, has moved back to his farm near here.

Mr. Clarence Robertson, has moved to Rockport.

Mr. Wadis Rowe has moved on the Clarence Robertson farm.

FARMERS SHOW LIVELY INTEREST

Big Crowd Attends Chautauqua at Kingston.

Second of Series of Meeting Proves Success in Every Way.

000 persons who could not write their names. Her address made a profound impression on the huge audience.

The meeting at Kingston Sunday is the second in Madison county. In Warren county the fourth is being held, so this week will give Kentucky the distinction of having held not only the first Farmers' Chautauqua in the world, but the distinction of having held the first six.

It seems now that these meetings have passed beyond the experimental stage, for men in other counties are asking questions and are wondering if they cannot use the same plan in getting their folks together.

Death of Mrs. Louella Iler.

The Owensboro Inquirer of Monday said:

Mrs. Louella Iler, wife of Jas. B. Iler, 714 Trippett street, died at the city hospital Sunday afternoon at 4:35 o'clock, after an illness of several months. She was a daughter of W. G. Bennett of Ohio county and was born March 14, 1868. When quite young she professed faith and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was a faithful member when she died. She was member when she died. She was married in 1886. She is survived by her husband and five children, Roy, Calvin, Hettie, Alma and Marie. Three brothers and three sisters also survive her, Mrs. Eva Bennett, Mrs. Emma Tichenor, Miss Esther Bennett, Plummer Bennett of Ohio county, L. P. Bennett of Reeds and Hon. Alvin S. Bennett of Louisville.

The funeral will be from Trinity Methodist church corner of Ninth and Trippett, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, services by Rev. W. R. Hunt.

The pallbearers will be; Thos. Ellis, W. C. Nail, Jas. Garrison, Jno. Silbereisen, W. Hoitrook and F. A. Rohy.

WOULD-BE BANDIT TELLS OF PLOT TO ROB TRAIN

Conscience-Stricken, Tells Police About It—Had Saws in Clothes.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 30.—The hold-up of another mail and express train in the South was prevented by one of the would-be bandits becoming conscience-stricken and unfolding the plans to the New Orleans authorities, according to information given out by the police here to-night. The plan is said, was to hold up the fast New York-New Orleans, Louisville & Nashville train between here and Bayou St. Louis to-night just before it arrived in New Orleans at 8:30 o'clock.

According to the story of the police, Clarence E. Boatwright came to Central station and told them of the plan. They say he told them Alfred E. Oliver, formerly of Nashville, had planned the robbery, that they were going East on the Louisville & Nashville, today getting off at Rigolets. They say Boatwright told them they intended covering the enginemen with revolvers, cut off the mail and express cars and dynamite the safe.

The police watched the place where Oliver had been staying, and about midnight he was arrested in his room. The officers say they found several small steel saws in his clothes, and that Boatwright told them they had prepared to escape should they be caught and placed in jail. Oliver refused to affirm or deny the robbery.

Neither of the men is known to the police here.

Boatwright is said to have told the police that failure of he and Oliver to purchase dynamite and nitro-glycerine here caused him to lose heart in the scheme, and finally to become conscience-stricken. Both are being held.

Thaw is ill.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 30.—Friends and associates of Harry K. Thaw are worrying considerably over the failure of the Mattawan fugitive to rid himself of a heavy cold with which he has been afflicted for a week.

One of the noticeable features at the extradition hearing before Gov. Pelkey last week was Thaw's deep and persistent cough. Thaw has been under the care of a local physician, but has not responded well to the treatment prescribed. His broken rest and the hard work he has been doing with his secretary since his arrival here have reduced his weight somewhat.

LEGACY WON BY WOMAN

For Her Stand Against Woman Suffrage.

Justice Brown Leaves \$1,000 to Mrs. Goodwin--Law Favors Sentiment.

New York, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Frank J. Goodwin, of New York, member of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, has found that it pays in more ways than one to be an "anti." At a meeting of the association, held September 25 at the New York office, 27 West Thirty-ninth street, Mrs. Goodwin received congratulations on a legacy of \$1,000 from former Associate Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme Court. The codicil in his will giving her the money said:

"To Grace Duffield Goodwin I bequeath the sum of \$1,000, not only as a token of my personal esteem, but of my appreciation of her services in upholding the dignity of womanhood and defending the historic position of her sex in our scheme of government."

Mrs. Goodwin, in speaking of her work said:

"We who sincerely and seriously oppose the programme offered by the suffragists think the women who advocate the enfranchisement of women fail to demonstrate the remedial effect of the ballot when granted to women. We frankly admit that individuals and groups under existing conditions frequently endure injustice; women in the industrial world suffer under heavy wrong; individuals who own property and pay taxes with no voice in public matters suffer for a form of injustice. Suffragists and anti-suffragists alike are eager to see these wrongs righted, but they differ seriously as to the means for this end. Nevertheless, we submit the proposition that American women, judged, not by the individual, by the group or the class, but as a whole are suffering under no wrongs which need for their redress outweighs the entire political machinery of the nation."

"The suffragists claim that the ballot in the hands of women will cleanse our national life from the dread evil of intemperance and prostitution. If this were so there would not be an anti-suffragist in America. The women who live by the social evil would be thrust out if they dared to face the simple question of starvation. Just as the claim that votes will raise wages betrayed confused thinking in the matter of politics and industry, so this claim betrays confused thinking in the matter of politics and ethics. Public sentiment, the result of an aroused public conscience, goes before the law and follows after it. No law can be made or enforced without such sentiment. The terrible weaknesses of human nature stand in the way of prohibition and abolition of the social evils."

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"These dread things still exist in suffrage States, and several of these have had from sixteen to forty-two years for experiment and proof. Our only sure knowledge of what can be done must be based upon what has been done, and if it cannot be done in small and sparsely-settled communities, and we must do women the justice to suppose that they are unable and not indifferent or unwilling, how shall it be accomplished in regions with close populations and congested cities, where these evils are the strongest?"

"The country is thoroughly awake to the peril of the white slave traffic. Let the suffrage States lead the way. Let them give us a practical demonstration of communities which have cleansed themselves by the votes of women. Let them prove their contention by abolishing, as they claim they can with the ballot, these terrifying evils in Utah, Idaho, California, Colorado and other States where women vote."

Thirty-Seven Years.

The well-known Bowling Green Business University is now celebrating its thirty-seventh anniversary. That institution is enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history. It turns away three times as many positions as it can fill.

COURIER-JOURNAL For 1913.

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WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL

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ONLY TWO KINDS OF ROADS NEEDED

Concrete and Gravel Best For Highways In Country.

EFFICIENT AND DURABLE

President Waldon of Automobile Chamber of Commerce Expresses Views—Say Old Roadmaking Methods Are Not Practical For Modern Traffic Usages—Cites Illustrations.

In the opinion of S. D. Waldon of the good roads committee of the automobile chamber of commerce there should be only two kinds of roads built in this country, concrete and gravel, says the New York Sun. Mr. Waldon believes that concrete is the most efficient and durable and the least expensive road surface, while gravel, he states, is the best farmer's road that can be built at minimum expense. He believes it is a waste of time to build roads of material better than gravel and not so good as concrete. Speaking further of his views of roads, of their making and their maintenance, Mr. Waldon says:

"This is very concrete presentation of the solution of the highway problem that is puzzling all civilized countries."



MIXING SAND AND GRAVEL.
It is generally recognized by highway authorities and road users that the methods of building wagon roads with broken stone, an introduction by Telford and MacAdam a century ago, have become obsolete. While

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

48th State Convention Will be Held in Louisville Oct. 7 to 10.

BIG ATTENDANCE EXPECTED

Low Railroad Rates and an Attractive Program With Speakers of National Reputation — Banner for County With Largest Attendance.

Louisville, Ky. — (Special) — Every Sunday school worker in Kentucky, who is at all interested in this great movement, will find something absorbing during every hour of the four-day convention of the Kentucky Sunday School Association which convenes in Louisville Tuesday, October 7 to 10 inclusive. This is the 48th State Convention.

Representatives from every Sunday School in Kentucky are expected to be in attendance. The railroads have made a very low rate of one fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip. Every Sunday school worker in Kentucky is invited to attend the convention, who by enrolling and paying a one dollar fee, may become a delegate with all convention privileges.



First Christian Church, Fourth and Breckinridge, where convention will be held.

Marion Lawrence, of Chicago, general secretary of the World's and the International Sunday School Associations and one of the most popular Sunday school men of America, will be present. Mr. Lawrence is so busy that he will attend only one other state convention this year.

Splendid List of Speakers.

Rev. M. B. McNutt, of Chicago, specialist in the rural school problems, and many other prominent speakers are scheduled for some of the most interesting addresses. Among the other speakers are:

Prof. T. J. Coates, Supervisor of the Rural Schools of Kentucky; Rev. M. B. McNutt, Chicago, Specialist in the Rural Church Problems; Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, Alton, Ill., Superintendent Temperance Department International Sunday School Association; President R. H. Crossfield, Lexington, Transylvania University; Rev. W. J. Clarke, Adult Superintendent Kentucky Christian Bible School Association; Hon. J. B. McFerran, prominent financier of Louisville.

The topics to be discussed cover a wide range of subjects pertinent to Sunday school work. Among the many topics are the following:

"Evangelism in the Sunday School," "Sunday School Institutes," "Educational Values of Missionary Instruction," three addresses on "Souls Waiting," "The Temperance Pledge," "The Adult Class in the Temperance Fight," "Seek the Welfare of the Children."



Marion Lawrence, General Secretary International Sunday School Association.

During the convention hours will be set apart for conferences on the various divisions and departments of the Sunday school, when programs prepared for special classes of workers will be arranged. Among these will be conferences for the elementary, secondary and adult divisions. One for Sunday school executives, including pastors, superintendents, secretaries, librarians, choristers, chairmen of committees, etc.

A banner will be presented to the county having the largest number of registered delegates, and to the county whose registered delegates travel the largest aggregate number of miles.

Another interesting feature of the forty-eighth state convention will be the great mass meeting of thousands of Sunday school workers in an open-air service in one of the parks, to be conducted by Marion Lawrence. The grand old hymns of the church will be sung at this outdoor service as well as during the regular sessions of the convention.

TO SPEAK FOR GOOD ROADS.

New Yorkers Will Attend Congress in Detroit Next Month.

Many persons interested in the good roads movement are preparing to go to Detroit to attend the third annual convention of the American road congress, which will be held there. Laurens Enos, president of the American Automobile Association of New York, will head a party which will make the trip and will make one of the opening addresses.

The congress is to be held under the auspices of the American Highway association, the American Automobile association and the Michigan State Good Roads Association. Twenty chiefs of state and national highway departments will personally take part in discussing ways and means of constructing and maintaining highways, according to every known method and under all conditions.

J. T. Pennybacker, secretary of the congress, in explaining the arrangement of the program called attention to an innovation in the method of discussing the subjects that come before the congress. "Heretofore," said Mr. Pennybacker, "the set papers have all been read at the sessions and not published until after the congress had adjourned, thus making general discussion difficult both on account of lack of time and inability on the part of the audience to give sufficient consideration to the papers before entering upon discussion. This year we shall have all of the set papers printed in advance of the congress and read only by title. The general discussion will be opened by selecting specialists of national reputation, who will be provided with copies of the papers at least ten days in advance of the meetings."

NEW ILLINOIS ROADS.

State to Spend \$1,000,000 For Construction and Repairs.

The old highway commission of the state of Illinois passed out of existence with the appointment of the good roads commission, which has assumed its functions. The state has \$1,000,000 immediately available, and there is \$1,500,000 more which will be ready for use as soon as the sum now on hand has been expended.

Illinois was behind some other states in respect to roads, the statistics of the department of agriculture showing about 10 per cent of the 95,000 miles improved permanently, whereas other states in the west have 20 to 50 per cent in good condition.

Wisconsin, far ahead in this matter, will build 1,000 miles of new road this year, making 1,800 miles constructed under the supervision of the present commission.

In Missouri and Kansas 1,000 miles of road are to be macadamized at once.

ABOLISHING CROSSINGS.

Millions Being Spent to Make Accidents on Roads Less Frequent.

Recent deaths caused from accidents at grade crossings of highways and railroads have started a crusade that has gained much momentum favoring the abolition of all grade crossings by the railroads, aided by the various states. It is realized that this would



RAILROAD CROSSING WHERE SEVERAL MET DEATH.

prove a most expensive undertaking, and as a result it is planned to give five years to the work, having all crossings abolished at the expiration of that time.

Such crossings are especially dangerous for automobilists who race through the country at a terrible rate of speed at night and do not heed the warnings of approaching trains. Many of the railroads have already expended millions of dollars in abolishing such crossings, and the work is now being pushed with much energy.

KEEPING ROADS REPAIRED.

Government Pamphlet Deals With Effects of Heavy Motor Trucks.

Increase in the number and weight of automobiles and heavy motor trucks has led the office of public roads of the department of agriculture to issue a special pamphlet of instructions on the maintenance of highways. More substantial foundations in road building as a means of keeping down the cost of maintenance are recommended.

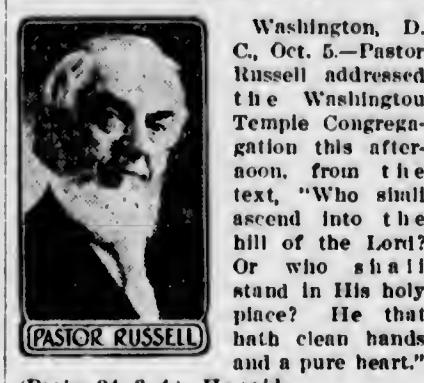
"There is probably no subject in which the progressive farmer is more deeply interested," the road expert stated, "than that of having roads connecting him with his markets over which he may be able to haul the greatest possible loads. Good roads, like all other good things, are too expensive to build and of too much value to be neglected."

The pamphlet deals with methods for keeping in repair roads already built.

CLEAN HANDS AND A PURE HEART

Pictorial Language of Bible Amazes Pastor Russell.

The Significance of the Picture—What it is to Ascend into the Holy Hill. What is Meant by Standing in the Holy Place—Who Have the Clean Hands—What is Signified by a Soul Lifted Up to Vanity—Who Are Those Who Swear Deceitfully—The Terms and Conditions of the Divine Rewards—Christ the Great Exemplar.



PASTOR RUSSELL

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—Pastor Russell addressed the Washington Temple Congregation this afternoon, from the text, "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? Or who shall stand in His holy place? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart."

(Psalm 24: 3, 4.) He said:

The pen pictures of the Bible stound as with their clearness, force and pointedness. The Prophet David was not writing with ordinary poetic license, but was stating poetically grand truths which he himself could not fully appreciate. St. Peter tells us that this was the case with all the Prophets.

Then the Pastor, interpreting his text as a prophecy, showed that Mt. Zion typified the Messianic Kingdom, and the holy place of Israel the antitypical Temple of the future. Jesus Christ being the chief Corner Stone and the faithful saints the living stones.

The context shows that the Psalm applies primarily to the Lord Jesus Christ. "He that hath clean hands" would signify he who is willing and able to keep the Divine Law perfectly. "He that hath a pure heart" is he in whom there is no admixture of disloyalty or selfishness or sin. The Lord Jesus alone could and did keep the Divine Law, both in letter and in spirit.

Other Tests Were Necessary.

The full keeping of the Law was not the only requisite in the great Heir of the Abrahamic Covenant. He must fulfil all prophecies concerning Messiah. In these God had caused to be set forth tests respecting the humility and loyalty of the One performing them.

The Pastor showed conclusively from Scripture that our Redeemer fulfilled these requirements perfectly, and through obedience entered the Messianic glory. He did not swear deceitfully, but kept to the very letter the Covenant of Sacrifice which He made with the Father. Neither did our Lord "lift up His son unto vanity," nor bearken to the Adversary's admittances. On the contrary, He humbled Himself even unto the death of the cross. Because of His faithfulness, God gave Him a name above every name—Messiah, the King of glory.

"Lift Up Your Heads, Ye Gates."

Pastor Russell interpreted the remainder of the Psalm as a picture of our Redeemer entering into His glorious reward. The ushering of Messiah into the honor and glory of the Kingdom, to establish righteousness in the earth, to put down rebellion and sin, and to destroy the works of the Devil, is really the ushering in of Jehovah's Kingdom, for which we pray.

The result of Jesus' conquering work began at Calvary and to be completed during His Millennial Reign, will be that Jehovah will be hailed Lord of all. In accepting the terms of the Kingdom the world will really be howling to Jehovah and entering that condition where He can grant them endless life.

"Partakers of His Holiness."

Then the Pastor discussed the Church of Christ, whom God has been selecting from amongst mankind since Pentecost. Unlike the Redeemer, those are members of the fallen Adamic race. Our first thought would be that they would be delirious by Adamic imperfection from participation with the Savior in His coming glory. But Divine Mercy has made a special arrangement whereby these may become acceptable with the Father now.

The special provision for the Church is that if they make a Covenant of Sacrifice, as Jesus did, the Redeemer will appropriate to them that share of forgiveness and restitution which otherwise would be theirs during the Millennium. This the Scriptures designate "justification by faith." Such then are acceptable to God, and joint-heirs of Jesus Christ, if so be that they suffer with Him.

Thenceforth they are treated as New Creatures, and not according to the flesh. With these the standards are heart intentions, not flesh perfection. The Bible shows that they are pure in heart—loyal to God; otherwise they could not have been begotten of the Holy Spirit. As for their hands—lives—the New Creature never had soiled hands of impurity and wilful sin. All fleshly imperfections are covered, through the Redeemer's blood.

But not all who entered into covenant relationship with God through Christ keep their Covenant faithfully. Those who do shall share Jesus' glorious reward. These "more than overcomers" "follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth." While some will fall and will receive a lower blessing, yet the foreordained number will share with their Lord the Kingdom and the Divine nature.

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TELEGRAPHIC,
Through Rutherford, Tenn., to 123

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20,

Governor McCreary is being criticized hereabout because he has not given promises he made in 1888 two years ago. How can a man of Gov. McCreary's age be expected to remember his speech two years?

Who said that Ohio county could not again have another good fair? The fair last week, under the management of Mr. L. B. Bean, was a success from every standpoint, and the attendance was almost up to the usual large attendance of years ago. Mr. Bean worked hard to make the fair a success, and the town and county should give him praise for having courage to manage it alone after they had been no fair for several years.

The farmers and others interested in the betterment of the farms and rural conditions generally, of Madison county, Kentucky, have gotten together and this week are conducting a mammoth farmers' chautauqua. Meetings of this kind are of the greatest benefit to everyone, and Warren county farmers have already gained much by like meetings. We look forward with pleasure to the day when farmers' chautauquas will be an annual affair in Ohio county, and they are bound to come.

This paper has been advocating State aid for roads for a number of years. In fact, it was the first paper in the State, as far as we know, to take up this fight, and it is with a sense of pride that we notice the city press is now advocating State aid for this purpose, and that a number of local papers are also doing so. We advocated State aid, not only have we advocated State aid, but National aid as well. We have never been able to see why the Government should spend millions of dollars to build custom houses at cross roads, and to improve river and sea harbors for the benefit of the great cities and neglect to lend a helping hand to make our highways passable, to afford a ready market for the products which feed the Nation. This might solve a part of the high cost of living.

Following the lead of the governors of Missouri and Kansas, Gov. McCreary has issued a proclamation fixing October 24 and 25 as days for general road working throughout the State. This movement has our unqualified endorsement and although it comes rather late in the season, the people should respond to a man in Ohio county and under the leadership of the County Engineer, T. H. Benton, make a desperate effort to place our roads in good condition before the winter. His call is not only for the country people, but for the citizens in the towns as well, and the editors of this paper will be ready with pen and pencil, early in the morning of the 24th, to put in the two days in this good cause. The county superintendent ought to see that the schools are adjourned on Friday the 24th, in order to give the male teachers and pupils an opportunity to help in the good work.

The Hartford Herald is worried about the attitude of this paper toward the present Republican ticket. Well the Herald has been doing such excellent work for the ticket since the primary by its continual efforts at both Republicans and Progressives that it has seemed to us that very little else was needed to thoroughly cement the two factions of the party in this county on the local ticket. As far as the position of the ticket in the paper is concerned, if it will consult other papers throughout the State it will no doubt find that less than one half of them run the ticket on the editorial page. For instance, several of the Journal-Journal each day, and several of the county and city papers can be found on the editorial page. No the Herald is never satisfied with any course this paper pursues, and we have thought it good policy for some time to let it go the full end of the rope in its effort to convince the Republicans that they have been wronged and in the next line pour out its sympathy on the Progressives. No doubt the voters of the county are just enough to think the measure of

the Herald if not to surmise its true desire in the coming election, when it both abuses and praises the Republicans and Progressives and especially those of Ohio county who saw fit to choose their ticket for county offices under the same emblem.

The Hartford Herald complains about the high cost of living and says that when a hog leaves home from the market at \$1.1 cents a pound and returns to the starting point in the shape of breakfast bacon at 31 cents per pound it certainly "spells something." Well, just wait until the new tariff bill is in effect and everything will be lovely. You know you promised us everything cheap, and you are surely not going to except breakfast bacon. In this connection we desire to call the herald's attention to the little protective tariff duty, which the Hartford city council recently placed on fresh meat, amounting to \$700 per year. Will the herald please give an expression of its opinion of this act. Members of its own party here at home until recently good beefsteak was being brought into Hartfurd from the country and delivered to our citizens at from three to five cents on the pound less than it could be purchased from the local meat men. But the city council, every man of whom is a Democrat, and elected under the Democratic emblem, passed an ordinance, taxing outside meat peddlers \$2.00 per day to sell meat in the city of Hartford. How is that for a protective tariff?

THE SCRAP PILE.

"Throw it in the scrap pile." How often have we all heard this remark. A few days ago when rummaging about among old things at home, I came across an old coffee mill that had been in the family for 10 or 15 years. I had ground coffee on that mill in years gone by, the good wife had done the same. Through its hopper had passed enough coffee that if all collected together in one pile would bring a neat sum of money. But the old mill had worn out, it had served its days of usefulness. Its grinding was slow and tedious and more than that, coffee now comes already ground. The old mill was of no earthly use except as a souvenir of other days. Hence it was thrown in the scrap pile, where it will soon be covered with other scraps, also useless and in a short time it will be entirely forgotten.

Every year the farmer throws his old and worn out tools into the scrap pile. Old hoes, old rakes, old plows, old mowers and rakes, old gears, old shoes, old clothes, all things that are old or worn out and no longer serviceable. The old horse that is no longer able to pull the plow, the old cow that no longer gives the rich milk or which his children have fed and grown, the old dog that has guarded intruders, these have all been knocked in the head and thrown in the scrap pile. If time did not rot and destroy the old scrap pile, that pile would become larger than the pile that could be made from the things that are useful.

Then I began to think of other scrap piles. There is a human scrap pile and sooner or later most of us come to that old heap. The young woman who dances her days away, who turns night into day and day into night, who wastes her energies in that which makes her prematurely old, the young woman who goes wrong, goes to the bad, she at last finds that she has been thrown in the scrap pile. The young man who sets the pace that kills, who spends his time in smoking cigarettes, who wastes his life in riotous living, who disregards the laws of health and the laws of God in time finds that he too has been numbered into the scrap pile as being of no further use to the public.

In fact, sooner or later, that is if we live, are all nearly certain to find in the end that we too have been thrown in the scrap pile, some earlier, others later, but live as we may we are apt to go to that great heap of been-uses, useless and only in the way. Old age comes on apace. The steps becomes infirm, the eyes dimmed by age, the ears dulled of their hearing, the body weakened by the infirmities that come to those whose years may be lengthened, and these find that they are of no more worth to the progress of the times, they are in the way, they have served their purpose, and strive against it as they may, they are set aside as neither useful or ornamental.

Thus it is with everything that even God himself has created. The touch of time cuts into everything, both animate and inanimate. Man shapes and creates new things for his use. For awhile this new found toy, or implement, be what it may, shows signs of wear and tear, shows signs of being no longer used or practical and thus it is that we are one and all being prepared for the rank and file of the party in favor of a national convention, to be held early in the spring, at which time the party can set its house in order and correct some of the practices and methods which while acceptable in their day, have been the chief cause of dissatisfaction among those

but shuddering does no good. Until I am compelled to go there, I intend to keep a stiff upper lip, make a pretense of not being worn out, not being useless and thus fool the public just as long as it is possible to do so. Oh, how I hate that Scrap Pile—Madisonville Hustler.

Plain Words for Mr. Bryan

This country once found it quite impossible to dig some very simple arithmetic into Mr. Bryan's head—a question of 100 cents equalling a dollar, as we recall it. Now equal difficulty is experienced in explaining to him just why it is improper for anyone to occupy the office of Secretary of State and roam all the Chautauqua circuits at one and the same time. We try our hand once more for luck.

If Mr. Bryan were a private citizen he could do as he willed. This is a free country, and the right to make an ass of ones self is universal and inalienable but, holding the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan cannot have himself out as a public entertainer without involving the honor, dignity and time of the United States. And who gave Mr. Bryan the right to make an ass of his country?

However Mr. Bryan may regard himself, the United States of America is neither a Swiss yodeller, a trained seal nor Sears, the Taffy Man. To convert the nation into a sideshow and convert name into cash is neither honorable nor just. Cannot Mr. Bryan grasp this simple point?

New York Republicans Start the Ball Rolling.

There has been a decided sentiment throughout the country ever since the last election in favor of some material change being made in the manner of choosing delegates to the Republican National Conventions.

It has been generally regarded as a just criticism, that the method of choosing delegates on a basis of population, gave undue influence in the national gatherings of the party in the districts where the Republican vote was small and minimized the influence of delegates from Republican strongholds. The most definite remedy up to this time has been the proposal to call a special National Republican Convention to make such changes in the national party rules as may be necessary. While not original with the Iowa Senator, the so-called "Cummins program" has received the most general consideration from party leaders. The main features of the program are the reduction of Southern representatives, a revision of the rules whereby delegates elected by legal State primaries shall be seated in national conventions, and a further revision of the rules to provide that each national committeeman shall be permitted to take office at the time designated by the law of the State which chose him.

While the new Congressional Republican Committee has been giving the subject some consideration, the first active step has been taken by the Republican State convention in New York, which on Tuesday adopted resolutions calling upon the New York member of the National Committee to urge a National convention for the purpose of changing the party rules.

The New York convention named the essential changes which they believed should be made, and these recommendations are substantially the same as the Cummins program now before the Congressional Republican Committee.

It is not surprising that William Barnes, Jr., of the ultra conservative wing of the Republican party and National Committeeman should have fought against the resolution. Its adoption by the State convention, upon the recommendation of such Republicans as Elihu Root, Henry L. Stimson and Nicholas Murray Butler, will have a strong effect upon the party organization in other States to take similar action should the opportunity arise, and will not be without its effect in the National Committee.

There is no doubt in the minds of those political observers, that the permanent national influence of the Progressive party will largely be decided by the attitude taken by the Republican party toward this essential reform. There are still leaders among the Republican party who, like Mr. Barnes of New York, have never appreciated the strength of the Progressive spirit, which while remaining loyal to the substantial Republican principles, have not approved some Republican party practices.

Thus it is with everything that even God himself has created. The touch of time cuts into everything, both animate and inanimate. Man shapes and creates new things for his use. For awhile this new found toy, or implement, be what it may, shows signs of wear and tear, shows signs of being no longer used or practical and thus it is that we are one and all being prepared for the rank and file of the party in favor of a national convention, to be held early in the spring, at which time the party can set its house in order and correct some of the practices and methods which while acceptable in their day, have been the chief cause of dissatisfaction among those



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Young men's fall styles by Hart Schaffner & Marx

YOU young men who want the smartest styles ought to see early the new models we have brought together for you this season. The special designs which have been prepared are very new, clever, original; many unique features you'll not get in any other clothes.

There's a lot of individuality in the way the shoulders are shaped; a fit to the back; the trousers have new, distinctive lines; the waistcoats are different.

You know you're right if you're wearing
Hart Schaffner & Marx fine clothes.

You know we don't recommend anything we don't believe will give you satisfaction, price considered. You can't go wrong if you buy your suit here. We handle the best makes in the country. We carry the greatest variety. You can get the Suit you like. We are not only interested in selling you a Suit, but Shoes, Shirts, Hats, Neckwear, Underwear, in fact, your full list of necessities can all be bought at this store.

E. P. BARNES & BRO. Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

remedy would come by leaving the through a threshing machine. It is apparently impossible for a certain party, and those who remained to bring about better conditions from within.

If the National Convention complete its spring house cleaning, which New York takes the lead in demanding, there will be little cause for further misunderstanding between Republicans and Progressives.

Cruelty to Books.

Some folks reverence books. Others have no respect for them once they have been read, and very little before.

One person may read a book and reread it and handle it for years

without leaving a mark upon cover or inside pages.

Another makes a deferred till October the 3d instead

book look as though it had gone of Sept. 26. And all kinds are worn-

outly urged to be represented. In fact we would be glad to have as large a percent of the county membership present as possible.

L. B. TICHENOR, Pres.
HENRY N. PURTLE, Secy.

Costly, But Free.

The souvenir catalogue of the Bowling Green Business University is the most costly ever published by that institution, but it is sent free to those asking for it. The school is enjoying the greatest attendance in its long history of thirty-seven years.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**



We Appreciate Your Presence.

Our Fall Opening was a success in every respect and we certainly appreciate your presence and the many compliments we received on our Fall showing of Millinery, Coat Suits and Cloaks.

Every week will now find us receiving the latest novelties the market affords. You can shop at our store with the assurance that you will find exactly what you want, with both prices and style right. Call on us, and remember that It Pays To Trade With A House That Saves You Money.

Fair & Co.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 1:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Mrs. John R. Phipps left Monday for Louisville.

Attorney Otto C. Martin was in Crownell Tuesday.

Miss May is the guest of Miss Susie May on Union street.

Attorney Ernest Woodward was in Hardinsburg this week.

Sale bills of all kind printed at The Republican office. Prices are right.

Mrs. E. V. Iler was a pleasant call at The Republican office Tuesday.

Rev. R. D. Bennett returned Tuesday from the Methodist Conference.

Miss Marie Hardwick was the guest of the Misses Nall, returning week.

Mrs. Lois Davis, of Livermore, visited relatives and friends here last week.

Miss Martha Thomas, of Dundee, was the guest of Miss Mattye Duke last week.

Mrs. Millie A. Bennett is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. B. Fosier, of Owensboro.

Mrs. W. T. Woodward returned Wednesday from a visit with relatives in Louisville.

Mr. Henry Griffin, of Owensboro, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. T. L. Griffin last week.

Rev. W. E. Saville returned Wednesday from the Methodist Conference at Campbellsville, Ky.

Mr. W. H. Foreman, of Fordsville, has purchased Mrs. Mattie Barrett's residence on Clay street.

When in Hartford and wanting a quick lunch, don't fail to come in to see me. Next door to Moore's Meat market.

EARL BARNES.

Hon. R. E. Lee Summerman returned Saturday from Nashville where he has been on legal business.

Mrs. W. B. Taylor and daughter, Miss Flora, of near McHenry, were in Hartford Tuesday afternoon.

Taylor Mines will play Hartford at East End park, Hartford, Saturday afternoon. Game called at 2:15.

Miss Lillie Thomas, who has been the guest of the Misses Nall, returned to her home in Louisville Sunday.

Mrs. Theodore Heady, of Owensboro was the guest of her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Anderson last week.

Dr. E. B. Pennington was called to Louisville Sunday on the account of the serious illness of Mr. H. P. Taylor.

For Sale—Saw mill outfit complete, planer, brick and tile machine. Reasonable terms. BEAN BROS., Hartford, Ky.

Rev. R. D. Bennett, city; Mr. John W. Sanderfur, No Creek, and Mr. Elmo Jones were callers at this office Tuesday.

Mr. John W. Taylor, of Lelchfield, was here last week during the Ohio county fair, and had the ice cream concession there.

Mrs. Shultz, of Pleasant Ridge, and Mrs. McKinney, of Taylor Mines, were the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sanderfur, last week.

MUSIC LESSONS—Mrs. Virgil Elgin will give music lessons at the home of Mrs. C. P. Keown on Tuesdays and Fridays. Terms \$3.00 per month.

Lauches, cold drinks, ice cream, fruits, cigars, etc., served day or night. Successor to Herbert Chinn. Next door to Moore's Meat Market.

EARL BARNES.

Get your fine ground lime stone rock, phosphate rock, fertilizer, farming implements and seeds from D. L. D. SANDEFUR, Beaver Dam, Ky.

Mrs. Martin D. Thomas, who holds a responsible position with an engineering corps in Alabama, visited his father, Mr. Pete Thomas, here this week.

Mrs. E. L. Miller and children, the Misses Spalding and Mr. Cassius Spalding, left the first of the week for Louisville where they will make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramey Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cooper and Mr. Ernest Morris attended the Daviess County Fair Thursday. They made the trip in Mr. Cooper's automobile.

EARL BARNES.

Lunches prepared in a hurry, cold drinks, cigars and tobacco, fruits and ice cream. Next door to Moore's Meat Market.

EARL BARNES.

Mr. James Casyk Bennett and family went to Owensboro Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Bennett's sister, Mrs. J. B. Her, who died at that place Sunday.

Save your laundry for Fred May, agent for the famous Pearl Laundry, of Evansville. Laundry called for and delivered, or leave at Barnes' Restaurant, Main street.

Mrs. L. W. Tichenor and daughter, Miss Edith, of Livermore, returned to their home Wednesday after a visit here with Dr. B. F. Tichenor and family and other relatives.

It will be interesting to come in and look over our line of the Jewelry and Novelties, which will be larger than ever this fall and winter.

J. B. TAPPAN,
914 Jeweler & Optician.

Moving picture shows and illustrated songs at Dr. Bean's opera house every Friday and Saturday nights. New songs and new pictures, and a fine evening's entertainment for 10¢.

Rev. W. E. Saville, who succeeded the late Rev. T. V. Joiner on the Hartford circuit, has been changed to Hawesville, and Rev. B. W. Napier, formerly of Woodburn, Ky., is sent this year to the Hartford work.

Hartford has never had a line of Kodaks before, but we will from now on carry a full line of the best, (which is signified by the brand) Eastman Kodaks, Films and Supplies.

J. B. TAPPAN,
914 Jeweler & Optician.

Mr. Will D. Moore, who has been here several days at the bedside of his mother, Mrs. W. H. Moore, returned to his home in New York City, having been called on account of pressing business engagements.

Rev. Virgil Elgin, who was formerly the preacher on the Hartford circuit for the M. E. Church, South, but for the past year has been at Jeffersontown, Ky., was transferred to work at Hopkinsville for the ensuing year.

Another big list of names of persons granted Confederate pensions was issued Monday by the State Board. In the list are the following from Ohio: Sale M. Ambrose, J. S. Jackson, R. E. Lewis, J. H. Meyers, and Lewallen Raidor.

Keep Jones' Brand Fertilizer in stock at all times, any analysis, and sell on easy terms. Will take no note less than \$5.00.

W. E. ELLIS,
Produce Merchant.

Hartford, Ky.

Livia will play against Hartford Saturday week. This game was to have been played last Saturday, but on account of unavoidable happenings the game was postponed until the time mentioned. There will be no ball game at Hartford this week, on account of the Ohio County Fair.

Mr. T. J. Morton, who formerly resided in Hartford, but for past several years has been cashier of the Island Deposit Bank, has resigned his position, which has been filled by Mr. T. R. Barnard, of this city. Mr. Barnard began upon his duties Wednesday. Mr. Morton will engage in work in Illinois.

Manager Casebier of the Hartford ball team announces that Livia will be unable to play here Saturday, but he has arranged for the last game of the series with Taylor Mines, and Taylor Mines will play Hartford at East End park, Hartford, Saturday afternoon. Game called at 2:15. Taylor Mines will bring many fans and rooters for their team, and the Hartford fans are expected to turn out in large numbers.

Talking of snake stories and experienced, Mr. A. K. Anderson, carriker on route 2, Hartford had a thriving experience one day this week. He was driving along the Hartford and Owensboro road, when something fell on the top of his hat, and he at that time supposed a small limb had fallen out of a tree, but about that time he struck his hat with his hand and a large snake fully a yard long fell down into the buggy.

As Mr. Anderson was driving fast he could not stop his horse at once, and when he had stopped his horse the snake had crawled out of the buggy, greatly to the relief of Mr. Anderson. Mr. Anderson claims that the only reason he wanted the snake to get out of the buggy was that he was afraid an inspector might find him carrying passengers, which is strictly forbidden by the postal authorities.

OLATON.

Mr. C. D. Bean has returned from the Chattanooga encampment. Mr. Bean has many interesting things to tell about his stay with the old soldiers and his visit to the place where he fought fifty years ago.

Mr. Bean stopped a few days with his daughter, Mrs. T. C. Bean in Louisville on his way home.

Rev. and Mrs. Birch Shelds, of Beaver Dam, spent the week-end with friends in Olaton.

Misses Mary Daniel and Zella Lyons are very busy selling hats

in Mr. Cooper's automobile.

EARL BARNES.

SETS APART DAYS

TO WORK ROADS

Gov. McCreary Issues Proclamation For Betterment of Highways.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 1.—Gov. McCreary to-day issued a proclamation "calling upon the people in every county of the State of Kentucky to work on the roads in their respective counties on Friday and Saturday, October 24 and 25, commencing in the morning at 8 o'clock each day and continuing until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The County Judge and Engineer of each county are directed to aid the people in complying with this request, and they are authorized to select such persons as may be needed to assist in every county where there is no Engineer or where they fail to act the Sheriff or other persons are authorized to organize and comply with this proclamation."

The Governor says: "Good roads facilitate the labor of farmers in bringing their products to market, and increase the benefits of rural education by providing means by which the children of the State can go regularly to school and furnish a better and easier way to go to church and greatly enhance the value of farm lands. This proclamation refers to dirt roads, turn-pikes and gravel roads. As Kentucky always takes the lead and as Kentuckians desire the betterment of our highways, they must come forward with enthusiasm and energy and show the people of other States that they can equal or surpass them in the improvements of their roads."

Robert Brown, president of the Louisville Convention and Publicity League, has invited Gov. McCreary to attend the celebration of a Hundred Years of Peace at Louisville next week and the first week in October. The Governor promised to attend Monday and Thursday of next week and the following Sunday, the latter date being the centenary of the Battle of the Thames.

Perry Flag Presented.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 24.—Mackenzie R. Todd, Secretary of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commission, called on Gov. McCreary and presented to him the flag which was hoisted over the Priscilla, the yacht on which the Governor rode from Cleveland to Put-in-Bay, O., to attend the celebration there. This flag, which is a blue ground, bearing the legend, "Commonwealth of Kentucky," and the State seal, hand painted, was especially designed for the occasion, and is so far as known the first Kentucky flag ever hoisted by a Kentucky Governor. The State has never adopted a flag, and when this fact was made known to Secretary Todd he had this one made in Cleveland. It is probable that the next General Assembly will be asked to adopt a flag, possibly of this design. Gov. McCreary intends to present this flag to the State Historical Society.

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There is an indirect way to advertise the farm and the right methods of its management. By good fences and clean fence corners, by gates that open readily and do not sag, by well-oiled harness and fitly groomed horses, by sleek and gentle cows, by neatly kept buildings and all implements sheltered from the weather, a man may show his neighbors and all the passers-by that he is right up-to-date and wholly up to his task.

There is also direct advertising, and to this farmers pay all too little attention. It is the part of wisdom to run in a good paper or a series of papers an announcement of what you have to sell, and to keep such an announcement before the eyes of the readers. Men may not buy at once, but when the time comes for them to buy they will know who has the stock or the grains needed. Then every farmer should have a fitting name for his farm. He should have attractive letterheads and circulars. On the envelopes he uses he should place a slogan of a few striking words, or a portrait of his prize winners or a picture of a scene with Holstein or Jerseys, as the case of his dairy may suggest at their grazing.

—The Country Gentleman.

When you have a bad cold you want the best medicine obtainable so as to cure it with as little delay as possible. Here is a druggist's opinion: "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for fifteen years," says Enos Lollar of Saratoga, Ind., "and consider it the best on the market." For sale by all dealers.

Not Even One.

In the last ten years not even one student has left the Business University of Bowling Green without a position after completing the combined course.

J. W. Copeland, of Dayton, Ohio, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for his boy who had a Cold, and before the bottle was all used the boy's cold was gone. Is that not better than to pay a five dollar doctor's bill? For sale by all dealers.

How to Get a Position.

Go to some standard business college like the Bowling Green Business University and take its combined course, and a position will be a certainty.

The Latest News.

Disaffection among Democratic Senators which prevented final action on the Tariff Bill was dissipated under the influence of a heated caucus discussion, and the caucus approved the bill as reported by the Conference Committees of the House and Senate. But six Democrats voted against approving the report. The caucus decided to abandon its position on the proposition in the bill to tax dealings in cotton futures and to leave the entire subject for later legislative action.

The State Department at Washington was surprised to learn that another Japanese note was on the way to this country, it being understood at the Capitol that negotiations were temporarily in abeyance.

The Assembly Board of Managers rested its case in the impeachment trial of Gov. Sulzer. Today counsel for the Governor will submit preliminary motions before introduction of witnesses. It is stated that both Gov. Sulzer and Mrs. Sulzer will testify.

Hearings in the United States Steel Corporation dissolution suit were resumed in New York yesterday, with witnesses for the defense testifying as to the company's alleged control of ore deposits in the Michigan field.

In the appeal of John R. Pfanzl the Court of Appeals has refused to interfere with the action of the Election Commissioners of Jefferson county in awarding the Democratic nomination for jailer to Charles G. Foster.

General Carranza, Constitutional commander at Piedras Negras, Mexico, following vigorous protests made by the United States, gave assurances that the city of Piedras Negras would not be destroyed, and that

property of Americans and other foreigners would be protected. Orders from Washington to Gen. Bliss state that no American soldiers should be sent into Mexican territory without specific orders.

A rainstorm of almost Biblical proportions visited New York yesterday afternoon, resulting in two deaths and several persons being injured. Property damage was heavy and traffic seriously hampered.

James H. Haggan, owner of the Elmendorf Stock Farm, whose condition had been reported as critical,

was much improved last night and his physicians say his complete recovery is only a matter of days.

OSTEOPATH --- HARTFORD

Dr. Wilson at Commercial Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays from 7

HOW TO BE GENTLE

Vulgar Familiarity Never in Good Form.

Old Englishman's Advice and Warning Against Calling Men and Women by Christian Names on Short Acquaintance.

When our forefathers spoke of a man's "address" they meant his whole social bearing. Nor was it by mere freak or accident of language that the word thus exchanged a narrower for a wider significance. A man's way of accosting a stranger, or even an acquaintance, or even friend, reveals a good deal of his character and goes a long way toward distinguishing a gentleman from a boor. "Good manners are easy and free, but a 'free and easy' manner is an abomination." My attention, says a writer in the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, is invited to the subject by one of those young inquirers who writes as follows:

"I attached no particular importance to the questions until a few weeks ago . . . And now I would ask what experience has taught you. Is one to call every Tom, Dick and Harry by his Christian name, or plain Brown, Jones and Robinson, prefixed with 'Mr.' according to age? Is one to call every Joan, Jane and Betsy by her Christian name, or merely Miss So-and-So?"

I must not indicate my correspondence by the name of the place in which he dwells, so for the nonce he shall be "Tom Fytton," named after a very attractive hero who suffered from rather similar embarrassments; and to my friend Tom I would at the outset impart a salutary warning which I received very early in life.

"When you once are on terms to call Christian names, you are on terms to quarrel." This somber truth, even if it stood alone, should be a deterrent from premature and needless intimacies. I fancy that Cowper, who had the double sensitiveness of the gentleman and the poet, must have been smarting from some experiences of this sort when he wrote his stanzas on Friendship:

The man who hats you Tom or Jack,
And proves by thump upon your back
How he esteems your merit,
Is such a friend that one had need
Be very much his friend indeed,
To pardon or to bear it.

And the odd thing is that the men who are thus offensively friendly always seem to imagine that they are making themselves extremely pleasant; they are too blind to see the annoyance which they cause and too thick headed to feel that their clumsiness is resented. Warned by their example, let Tom Fytton confine himself to surnames until he is really sure of his ground; and then, when acquaintance has led to intimacy, he will find that the Christian name slips insensibly and inevitably, into its place.

There is no greater error than to mistake vulgar familiarity for "gentlemanlike ease," but there is a familiarity which is not the least vulgar, and "gentlemanly" has no necessary connection with social rank. Some of the truest gentlemen I have ever known have been miners, and I have seen agricultural laborers whose manners no instruction could have mended.

Is Tom to call Joan, Jane and Betsy by their Christian names? No. I cannot say it too often or too plainly. To a man, every woman should be a divinity; and the slightest touch of familiarity or free and easiness is inconsistent with that reverence which should be his instinctive attitude. It is true that my favorite heroine, Die Vernon, encouraged Frank Osbaldiston to set convention at defiance. "Call me Tom Vernon. If you have a mind, but speak to me as you would a friend and companion." But then Die, with all her charms, was a bit of Holden and had learnt her manners from her brutal cousin, Frank, who was a gentleman, as well as a good fellow, declined to take her at her word, and at their final parting (as it seemed) she was still to him "Miss Vernon."

If a forward or conceited youth presumed to be "free and easy" with what he will probably call a "gurl," he is likely to receive a snub which will abide with him, to his great advantage, all his life long. So direct familiarity is difficult and dangerous, and the bolder generally has sense enough to avoid it. But he compensates himself indirectly by speaking of girls, behind their backs, by their Christian names, though he knows full well that he dare not so call them to their faces. There he shows himself a coward as well as a cad, and Tom Fytton will perhaps find an opportunity of telling him so.

New Use for Old Chairs.

Do not throw away your old chairs. By cutting them down you can make them useful for the front steps. Take a saw and cut off the back legs entirely, and then measure the depth of the step and cut off the front legs so that they will just reach the next lower step. In this way the chairs will fit on the steps, and the fact that they have back rests makes it a pleasure to sit on the steps summer evenings.

Grief and Remorse.

"No," said the stage manager, "you are the heroine. You are supposed to suffer more than anybody else in the play. You must put yourself into a frame of mind which represents grief and remorse."

"I know," replied the leading woman. "I'll try to make myself believe I'm one of the people who paid two dollars to see this play."

SHAFTS OF FRANCE COSTLY

Government Completes Inventory and Valuation of Many of Its Famous Monuments.

Paris.—All Americans who know Paris will be interested in the result of a curious inventory just taken by the French government. The objects inventoried were the national monuments of France. The actual cash value of each has been figured out, so, now, for the first time, it is possible for the visitor to this country to realize, when he stands before the Louvre, the Pantheon or the Elysee palace, exactly what sum of money it represents.

Many of these figures are stupendous. Huge as they are they represent merely the triek and mortal value of each building and monument, "as if," to quote the official report, "there were question of constructing them at the present day, without taking into account the value of the site." Nor, it might be added, of the priceless value of the contents of the buildings.

As a result of this inventory, the whole value of the national monuments—from the Louvre itself to the least valuable one in the list—the memorial to Marshal Ney—is 1,795,245,498 francs, or roughly \$359,049,300. The most valuable item in the list is not the Louvre, but the famous former royal palace at Versailles, which, as a building alone, is worth over \$144,000.

The Louvre and what is left of the Tuilleries represents \$56,874,400 and the famous Paris opera house, \$10,000,000. One could, it seems, rebuild the Pantheon for practically the same figure, while the Luxembourg is worth \$1,025,000, and the Elysee palace, the residence of the president of Paris, a property \$945,000.

No so long ago a Frenchwoman millionaire desired to buy the Arc de Triomphe, which Napoleon built to celebrate his victories, and under which the Prussians marched into Paris, and to remove it on the ground that it interfered with the view from her bedroom window. She was informed that the arch was not for sale. Now it appears that the monument would have cost her, as it stands, \$4,000,000.

MISS GILBERT AND FIANCÉ

\$15,000,000 New York Heiress and Her Future Husband Leaving Palm Beach Surf.

Palm Beach, Fla.—Since the debut of Miss Gilbert, she has been an idealist. Her pictured hero was smooth shaven, with classic features and hair curling over the left ear. Mr. Ren-



Miss Gilbert and Her Fiancée.

shaw has few of these ideals, but despite this fact, supplanted a host of suitors in the winning of the hand of the most beautiful society belle in New York's Four Hundred.

BLOWS HIMSELF TO PIECES

Defendant Lover Uses Dynamite Cap in an Attempt to End His Life.

Colville, Wash.—John Bechler, a blacksmith and homesteader of Crystal Falls, was found dying on a lonely trail near the home of David Steel, a farmer, living in White Lake, six miles east of Colville. An examination disclosed the fact he had apparently exploded a dynamite cap with suicidal intent.

Last fall he went to Pennsylvania to visit his sweetheart, whom he discovered through a correspondence agency. He said he had received assurance as soon as he accumulated enough money they would be married. He has been sending her money, it is said, at the rate of \$25 a month, and more as his means would permit, from his earnings as a blacksmith, but for several weeks he has not heard from her and the silence worried him. Apparently he lay down, placed the dynamite cap attached to a fuse under his head, applied the match and awaited results.

Almost the whole side of his head was blown off. He was unconscious when found.

He has no relatives here, but came from the east about six years ago and took up a homestead. He was taken to the Colville sanatorium.

HALF HOLIDAY OLD

Ancient Workmen Never Labored Saturday Afternoons.

Medieval Man, Like Moslem of East, Took Bath in Order to Be Prepared for Worship on Sunday—Legalized in Some States.

The Saturday half holiday is customarily regarded as a modern innovation. Ask any old person and he will tell you that he can remember when all laborers worked on the seventh day of the week just as on every other day—from the blowing of the whistle at seven o'clock in the morning until six o'clock, or later, in the evening. The shortening of the regular working day to eight hours, with freedom on Saturday afternoon, is attributed to the work of the trades unions. While the latter body, in the last few decades, certainly has influenced public opinion and legislation in regard to a shorter working day, it did not propound a new idea, but rather revived the old laws of the fifteenth century.

In the early days of industrial history parliament and the kings, both in England and on the continent, took a very active part in regulating the working hours as well as the wages of their subjects. By doing this, it was believed the king could protect his own interests, in addition to those of the people against unscrupulous employers.

An English statute, made by Henry IV. in the early part of the fifteenth century, fixed the legal hours of the country laborers from five o'clock in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening, from March until September; but, from September until the following March they were only to work from "the springing of the day until the night of the same day." They were always to have half an hour for breakfast and an hour and a half for dinner, with the privilege of a nap, from May until August, and were to work on Saturdays only until noon. Trading in the shops on Sundays and holidays was forbidden.

In medieval times the Saturday half holiday seems to have been almost universal. "Every one must be pleased with his work," says a Kutenberg ordinance, "consequently no one must be overworked." Even Ferdinand I. (1458-94), one of the most ferocious kings who ever sat on the throne of the holy Roman empire, accepted this maxim and ruled that, in the imperial mines, the miners were to work only eight hours a day. The old law also explicitly stated that work after Saturday at noon was to be strictly prohibited and that "a pair of stocks be in every town" that employers who worked their people overtime might be thrust into them. Because there was a Saturday half holiday, however, it must not be thought that this afternoon was given for recreation. Indeed—not it was bathing time for the greater part of the community.

Most barbarians, judged by modern standards, were anything but cleanly in their personal habits. In England, France and Germany bathing was an almost unknown custom until after the crusades. The pilgrims from the east brought home with them ideas of the bath as help in the treatment of disease, and bathrooms were gradually introduced into the hospitals. From the hospitals the idea of bathing spread generally. People who had been treated there saw the value of keeping the body clean in order to resist disease.

By the fifteenth century there was scarcely a large city that did not possess well patronized public bathing establishments, although it was not until the seventeenth century that the Turkish bath was introduced, and not until the eighteenth century that sea bathing, so common among the American Indians, was tried experimentally.

Why Saturday was chosen as bathing time is not difficult to imagine. On Sunday everybody was compelled to go to church, whether he would or not. As the Moslem in the east bathed before entering the mosque, so did the medieval man before entering his church, only he must take his bath on Saturday afternoon in order to be clean the following day. There was even a distribution of bath money to the children whose parents were unable to pay for their baths.

With the introduction of machinery and the rise of a capitalistic class, the old common laws of the lands regarding labor came to be neglected. The craft guilds were abolished by law and their property confiscated. Combination of workmen in any form in England was prohibited until 1781, when it became legalized again. In England industrial conditions during the latter part of the eighteenth century became deplorable. Even the little children worked from five in the morning until nine at night. In these working days of 12, 15 and 18 hours, the Saturday half holiday was forgotten, only to be revived after many years had passed.

Certain states and cities have legislated in favor of a Saturday half holiday. This is true in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, in the city of New Orleans and in New Castle county, Delaware.

Wife the Chairman.
Miss Watt—Do you belong to any debating society, Mr. Watkins?
Watkins—Well, er—a small one. I am married.

ROADS COMMITTEE MAKEUP.

Fifteen of Its Twenty-one Are Now Members of House.

"Congress has the power to extend national aid to good roads under the Interstate commerce clause of the constitution and the authority to build military highways and to establish post roads," Jefferson thought so. Madison thought so, and so did Calhoun. There is no question about the power of congress in the premises."

So spoke Representative Henry, chairman of the rules committee of the house of representatives, when he concluded recently the debate which preceded the action which created a committee on public roads—the first time in the existence of congress that the roads question received a recognition—which placed it among the big subjects demanding national legislative attention. Twenty-one members have been selected to constitute this committee, with Representative Shaeffer of Missouri as chairman and others in the list follows:

Edward W. Saunders, Virginia; Henry A. Barnhart, Indiana; James S. Davenport, Oklahoma; J. F. Byrnes, South Carolina; Hubert D. Stephens, Mississippi; John J. Whittore, Ohio; Robert L. Doughton, North Carolina; John R. Connally, Kansas; Edward Keating, Colorado; Clyde H. Tavenner, Illinois; Peter G. Ten Eyck, New York; James B. Aswell, Louisiana; Frank L. Dershem, Pennsylvania; C. Bascom Slemp, Virginia; S. F. Prouty, Howard Sutherland, West Virginia; Milton W. Shreve, Pennsylvania; Edward E. Browne, Wisconsin; Roy O. Woodruff, Michigan.

Of the twenty-one fifteen are new members of the house. The remaining six have given highway matters considerable thought. There are fourteen Democrats, six Republicans and one Michigan Progressive.

CONVICTS BUILD ROADS.

Colorado Prisoners Have Constructed Most Beautiful Drive.

Colorado convicts have worked the roads of that state with much success. Thomas J. Ryan, a new warden of the penitentiary, has started many prison reforms in that state, one of which is the placing of many prisoners in camps and working them on roads. Harper's Weekly says of this work:

The convict road camps are the pride of Tom Ryan's heart. He believes that convict labor is going to solve the road problem of the nation. Furthermore, he is proving his theories in practice. Canon City convicts have built some of the finest highways in the world, including the celebrated "sky line drive," extending along a "hog back" 800 feet above the Arkansas valley and offering a superb view on both sides. At present a big road gang of trustees is putting the finishing touches



"SKY LINE DRIVE" AT CANON CITY, COLORADO BUILT BY CONVICTS.

to a magnificent mountain highway near Trinidad. Another gang has just completed a perfect boulevard connecting Canon City and Colorado Springs. It was opened with impressive ceremonies by the governor and other jubilant citizens of Colorado.

At present many convicts are employed on a scenic highway from Canon City to the top of the Royal Gorge. Nearly every foot of this eight miles of mountain road is being blasted out of solid rock. The road sweeps in majestic curves around the eternal hills, and every one of the countless arroyos—dry and harmless looking in summer, but bank full and dangerous in the spring—is bridged with a wide arched culvert of stone. The highway winds upward in a series of easy grades, most of which can be taken by an automobile on "high gear," and when the road is completed the eight mile run from Canon City to the very brink of the 2,000 foot gorge will be a matter of ease.

ROADS IN WISCONSIN.

State Highway Appropriation Is Larger Than Ever.

The growth of the good roads propaganda is well illustrated by the amount of money provided by the state of Wisconsin.

For 1914 that amount is \$1,200,000, whereas for the present year it is only \$816,534, and for 1912 it was \$433,417. These moneys are distributed among the counties in proportion to their needs. Milwaukee getting the largest share, \$231,720.

Members State Executive Board—Ben Watson, Webster county; J. W. Dunn, Daviess county; Henry Pirtle, Ohio county; E. I. Ray, Hardin coun-

Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkinhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. M. Midkiff, Jaller; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; T. E. Birkinhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee; Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff, Hartford; Deputies—S. O. Keown, Beaver Dam; G. H. Jones, Route 5, Hartford; W. C. Earp, Rosine, Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October two weeks.

County Court—R. W. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November. Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moyle, Surveyor, Fordsville, Ky.; F. D. No. 2; Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford, Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford, Ky.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Leslie Combs, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

J. C. Jackson, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Renfrow, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

Grant Pollard, Fordsville, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 2nd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

C. M. Crowe, Judge; John B. Wilson, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in month.

City Council—J. H. Williamson, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; E. P. Thomas, Treasurer; Members of Council—Robert Hoover, P. B. Taylor, J. H. B. Carson, E. P. Moore, Fred Cooper, W. J. Bean.

School Trustees—Dr. E. B. Pendleton, Chairman; W. H. Barnes, Secretary; Dr. J. W. Taylor, W. S. Tinsley and J. D. Duke.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, Rev. Saville, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, Rev. English, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder W. B. Wright, pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Sunday school every Sunday at 9:45 a.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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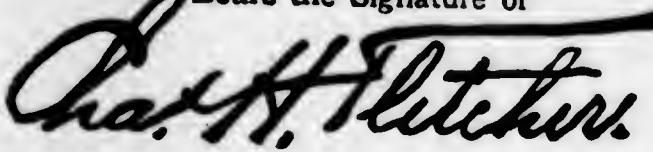
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Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD



RECALLING the costly experience of last season, farmers and gardeners are preparing to make war on the cutworm and other pests of the kind. Caterpillars, in their various forms, were unusually destructive last summer in all parts of the country. They seemed to be getting the start of land owners in corn and cotton fields as well as in orchards and gardens.

The difficulty in fighting the cutworm lies chiefly in the fact that it operates extensively in fields and hides in the ground. Its operations cover such a wide territory and its migrations are so rapid that ordinary spraying processes are not effective. This caterpillar is identical with the army worm and probably the same as the cotton worm. In habits and formation it is identical, though rather larger in southern localities than in the northern lake region.

When a farmer knows in the spring that there are cutworms or army worms in his fields he should adopt vigorous measures. The extra work involved is cheaper than replanting his crops. A second plowing of the land is helpful, the last to be sown near seedling time as possible. All methods of stirring the soil as summer warmth comes on are beneficial. The plow tears up the nesting places, throws the insects out where birds may get at them and creates a general disturbance.

This extra tilling is good for the land and will go a long way toward exterminating the pests. In connection with the work of plowing and cultivating it will pay to use a preparation made on the basis of one pound of Paris green, thirty pounds of bran and two quarts of molasses. Moisten the bran with water before mixing. This may be manufactured in larger lots if needed. It is to be spread thinly about the field. If placed around a garden, orchard or field it may serve to exclude all caterpillars. Kerosene emulsion is also recommended.

Where any crop has been damaged by the caterpillar pest it is good policy to sow alike. This is a profitable product, almost equal to cotton or corn, when cost is considered, and it is of great value to the soil.

Another good plan is to sow part of the affected ground to rye and allow a drove of hogs to forage on it. A rotation of crops, with an occasional application of the preparation described, will rid a farm of cutworms and similar creeping pests.

The cankerworm is best known as a pest of apple and cherry orchards, but it is even more destructive to elms. Modern methods require frequent spraying with arsenical poisons as a protection of fruit against the codling moth, and this has the incidental effect of killing canker worms.

The San Jose scale can be destroyed by the use of one of the lime and sulphur mixtures, which may be purchased ready made or brought into solution by boiling the raw materials together as follows: Fifteen pounds of lime, fifteen pounds of sulphur and fifty gallons of soft water. For fifty gallons of the spray heat twelve gallons of water in a four gallon iron kettle, mixing in a separate vessel fifteen pounds of sulphur with enough water to form a thin paste. Add this sulphur to the water in the kettle and bring the mixture to a temperature just below boiling. Then add fifteen pounds of beat lime, keeping cold water at hand to use as the mixture threatens to boil over. After the lime is fully slackened, boil for forty minutes with almost constant stirring. Then strain into a fifty gallon tank and fill with warm water.

Codling moth, attacking apple and other fruit trees, should be treated with the bordeaux mixture, which can be purchased ready for use or made up as follows: Copper sulphate (blue vitriol), four pounds; quicklime (not air slaked), four pounds; water to make fifty gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of cheesecloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered by water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Stake the lime by addition of a small quantity of water and when alkali cover freely with water and stir. Strain the milk of lime thus made into the copper sulphate. Pour more water over the remaining lime and stir the strain into the other until all lime has stone lumps is taken out.

The bordeaux mixture is effective in treating asparagus rust, cabbage worm, mildew, rot and parasites on grapes, early blight, scab and Colorado beetle on potatoes, leaf blight and insects on muskmelons and watermelons, worms on tomatoes, raspberries and blackberries, slugs and leaf blight on roses, leaf spot on strawberries, rot on fruit trees and nearly all insect pests and fungous diseases.

There is gold in manure, but you can't collect it while it lies in the barn lot.

Farm and Garden

TOO MUCH WHEAT LOST.

Improper Cutting and Shocking Result in Unnecessary Waste.

A great deal of wheat is wasted by improper methods of caring for the grain after it is cut. Careless hands easily may waste more than their wages during harvest.

The "blinder man" should be careful in driving so that he may not "cut and cover" or leave strips of uncut wheat as he drives across the field. Many carloads of wheat are lost in Kansas every year by such poor driving. Be careful when cutting the backsaw also. Many grain raisers think that the backsaw is not worth saving because of small heads, and they frequently do not go to the labor of cutting the wheat along the edges of the field. While it is true that the heads frequently are not so well developed as the heads farther out in the field, the backsaw always should be cut.

When that is cut with a binder should be shocked in medium size shocks, which always should be capped with two bundles. It pays to cap wheat shocks. Break the heads and butts of the crop bundles before they are placed on the shocks and then place them at right angles to one another. Smooth and settle them firmly in place before you leave the shock. Pick up all the loose wheat near the shock, and if there is enough to make

STACK THE WHEAT AS SOON AS IT IS CURED.

even a small size bundle bind it by hand. If there is not, put it in the shock between a couple of bundles. If any of the cap bundles are blown off the shocks go over the field carefully and put them back.

When the wheat is cured and ready to stack, stack it. It never pays to wait for a thrashing machine that "may be here the first of next week." There is not much labor saved by thrashing from the shock anyway, when the wasted time of the hands when the machine is stopped is considered, and it never pays to let the wheat stand in the shock after it is ready to stack. Too many things can happen to the machine.

When the machine does come get some men that have some intelligence to pitch the grain into the feeder. If the grain is fed into the machine with the heads first in a steady, uniform rate the concaves of the machine can be tightened up so the wheat may be knocked out of the heads better. The grain can be separated from the straw much better also if the machine is carrying an even load all of the time. And, finally, have some wheat haulers that can get that grain to the bin without leaving a trail of grain behind them. Most haulers don't have that ability.—KANSAS INDUSTRIALIST.

PLANNING WORK AHEAD.

Everything on the farm cannot be run with the precision of clockwork, but the bulk of the work should be planned in advance, making allowance for changes which may become necessary. Keep your ideas ahead of your work. Make the brain help the muscle.

SEASONABLE POULTRY NOTES.

Remove all the male birds from the flocks, keeping them separate until about the first of the year.

Now is a good time to buy new hens. By placing an order at this time a better selection can be had.

Get rid of all the surplus old hens. This will be a saving in both feed and house room. The growing stock need that.

Plow up the empty duck runs and sow rye in them. This will disinfect them and also grow valuable green stuff.

The nights are becoming cooler and the days shorter, all of which tends to put new life in both the poultryman and the stock.

Now that the molting season is on it is advisable to add a little sulphate of iron to the drinking water. This will net as tonic and strengthener.

The March hatched pullets are beginning to show indications of winter work. Some are laying, while others are reddening up and learning to sing.

For The Nervous Woman,

Or the woman who experiences hot flashes nothing is so good to soothe, quiet and calm the nervous system as a pure glycerin extract of native medicated plants, and made without alcohol, which has been sold by druggists for the past forty years, and most favorably known as Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In younger years some women suffer from dizziness, or fainting spells, hysteria, headache, bearing-down feelings and pain. All these symptoms of irregularity and female disturbance are relieved by the use of this famous "Prescription" of Doctor Pierce.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system, and in particular to the organs distinctly feminine. For over-worked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, it is an excellent specificizing cordial and restorative tonic.

"My disease was called retroversion," writes Mrs. Lura McDonald, of Mountaineer, Mich. "I had nervous chills and numb spells which would leave me very weak. Then I had inflammation and the doctors said I had a flowing bladder. I suffered seven months with our doctor and he told me I would never live. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicine I have had no nervous chills or weak spells. I am better than ever."

"My daughter is now taking the 'Prescription' and Dr. Pierce's Golden Seal, also the 'Pills' for nervousness and weak, failing feeling. These medicines have helped her over so much in a short time. We have great faith in your medicine for female troubles."

Mrs. McDonald. Dr. Pierce's Prescription. Indian and animal heart movement.

JAMES & CO., First Class Livermen Centertown, - Kentucky.

Prompt Attention and Good Service.

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For County Attorney—C. E. Smith.
For Sheriff—S. O. Keown.
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PLANS LONG TRIP IN WILD COUNTRY

Roosevelt Will Be Three Months
in Wilderness of South America.

New York, Sept. 30.—For more than three months, from about the middle of December to the end of March, Theodore Roosevelt will be buried in the wilds of South America. Arrangements for this end of the Colonel's South American trip were described today, but the announcement did not tell much about time and places because the Colonel himself is not sure just where he will go or when he will emerge into civilized country.

Col. Roosevelt will sail from New York October 4, and will spend about two months visiting various cities in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Paraguay. In these countries he will be the Government's guest and he will deliver several formal addresses. Later in December a little river steamer will leave him and his party of naturalists at Cuyaba, Brazil, the head of navigation on the Paraguay river, and at that point the hardships of the journey will begin.

The Colonel's companions from this point will be Anthony Flatau, of New York, the Arctic explorer; George K. Cherrie, of Indiana, and Leo E. Miller, of Newfane, Vt., naturalists connected with the American Museum of Natural History, under whose auspices the expedition will be undertaken. Mr. Flatau will look after the equipment of the expedition, Mr. Cherrie will have charge of the collection and preparation of bird specimens, and Mr. Miller will superintend the collection of mammals. The ex-President will be the party's chief huntsman.

These four, with native Indian hunters, canoe men and servants will embark at Cuyaba in light draft motor-boats and canoes, although later it is expected that canoes alone will have to serve.

It was said to-day that when Col. Roosevelt first received invitations to lecture in Brazil, Argentina and Chile, his first idea was to decline; but that the opportunity to hunt and collect scientific specimens in the wilds of Brazil was too attractive for him to resist. This opportunity was brought to his attention by the Rev. John Augustus Zelz, of Washington, provincial of the Order of the Holy Cross, a missionary and a scientist who has explored much of the wild country that Mr. Roosevelt will enter. Father Zelz has been consulted about the itinerary and the equipment of the Roosevelt expedition.

Sheriffs Sale.

By virtue of execution No. 614 directed to me, which issued from the clerk's office of the Ohio Circuit Court, in favor of the McLeary Deposit Bank, McLeary, Kentucky, against A. L. Stevens for \$20.00 and 15.00 cost, I, or one of my deputies, will on Monday the 20th day of October, 1912, between the hours of 1 o'clock p. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the courthouse door in Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, the following described property, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's debt interest and cost), to-wit:

"Three tracts of land in Ohio county, Kentucky, on and near the waters of Hough river: One tract conveyed to Daniel Parks by George Madison by deed of record in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book "F" page 383. Another tract conveyed by S. L. Hawkins and wife to Peter Parks by deed of record in said office in deed book

"F" page 386, which was willed by Peter Parks to Daniel Parks by will of record in Ohio County Clerk's office. Another tract conveyed to Daniel Parks by Chas. Alexander by deed of record in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book "G" page 34. Said tracts containing 430 acres more or less. Same land conveyed to W. E. Maxwell by deed of record in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book No. 3, page 423 from A. L. Morton and wife. Said land then being conveyed by W. E. Maxwell and wife to Mrs. L. M. Stevens, A. L. Stevens and W. N. Stevens on October the 11th, 1887, by deed of record in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book No. 7, page 483. Said land then conveyed by Mrs. L. M. Stevens to A. L. and W. N. Stevens, May the 11th, 1905, by deed of record in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book No. 31, page 69. Said land then conveyed by W. N. Stevens to A. L. Stevens by deed of record in Ohio County Clerk's office in deed book No. 31, page 182. Exempting 50 acres from this same bounded as follows: Beginning at a sugar tree and Beech on the bank of Rough river corner to Mrs. Yeiser farm; thence S. 34° W. 207 poles to the corner of the Arment farm in Mrs. Yeiser's line; thence S. 72 W. 40 poles to a stone in Arment line; thence N. 54 E. 200 poles to a beech on Rough river; thence up said river with its meanders to the beginning; containing 50 acres more or less."

Said land levied and subject to a mortgage of \$2000.00 held by the Bank of Hartford, mortgage in the sum of \$1000.00, held by E. G. Barras and mortgage of \$1000.00, held by First National Bank of Hartford, Ky. Said sale to be made on a credit of six months, bond with approved security required, bearing interest at the rate of 6 percent annum from the day of the sale and having the force and effect of a re-living bond.

T. H. BLACK, S. O. C.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES HELD BY CHINESE BANDITS

Norwegians [Also in Hands of Same Outlaws—"White Wolf" is Leader.

Hankow, China, Sept. 30.—Five American and four Norwegian missionaries are held by Chinese bandits, who on Friday captured the town of Tsoayang, in the northern part of the province of Hupeh. The American prisoners are reported to be Mr. and Mrs. Holmes and child and Mr. and Mrs. Fauske.

The Rev. C. Stokstad, of The Hague's Norwegian Mission, telegraphs from Fancheng that on Saturday Mr. Fauske, who is attached to the Lutheran Brethren Mission, was still held Tsoayang for ransom, but was separated from his wife, who, with the other foreigners, was held prisoner in another part of the city.

The notorious bandit, White Wolf, whom the Government has been fighting for several months, is the leader. Orders have been issued for the Chinese troops surrounding the district to advance toward Tsoayang and exterminate the bandits.

Gen. Li Yuen Heng, Vice President of the republic, told J. Paul Jameson, American Consul at Hankow, yesterday that he believed the foreigners would not be harmed and would not be taken away.

Card From Mr. Davis.

Being the Socialist nominee for county court clerk, I take this to the voters of Ohio county.

We can never have first class roads so long as our county is shadowed by a \$40,000 debt. In order to blot out this debt I will fill said office for \$1,800 a year and give back to the county all above that sum. All I ask of you is to come and hear me at the places named below. I ask of those of you who will not hear me to consider two things, the first is my proposition and the second is your county's welfare.

Yours truly,

R. A. DAVIS.

SPEAKING DATES

Beda, Oct. 15.
West No Creek, Oct. 18.
Washington, Oct. 21.
Chapman, Oct. 23.
Central Grove, Oct. 25.
Barnett's Creek, Oct. 28.
No Creek, Oct. 30.
Alexander, Oct. 31.
Bennett's, Nov. 1.
Hartford court house, Nov. 3.
Speaking at each place begins at 7:30 p. m.

It Looks Like A Crime.

To separate a boy from a box of Bucklin's Arnica Salve. His pimples, boils, scratches, knocks, sprains and bruises demand it, and its quick relief for burns, scalds or cuts is his right. Keep it handy for boys, also girls. Heals everything healable and does it quick. Unequaled for piles. Only 25 cents at all druggists m

CANNED EGGS O. K. SAYS U. S. EXPERT

Are Gathered While Fresh And Process Kills All Germ Life.

Washington, Oct. 1.—One of these times you'll be saying to your grocer, "Give me a can of eggs," just as I'd ask for a can of corn or tomatoes.

And the grocer will reach into the coldest corner of his refrigerator and hand you a can of perfectly good eggs—frozen.

You will take the eggs home, open them with your can-opener—of course there won't be any shells—that's out and use them for omelets, custard or your Saturday baking.

And you can bet that the canned eggs will be o. k. If the private canners co-operate with the Great American Hen as well as Unde Sam does getting the eggs while they're fresh, breaking and freezing them under conditions of rigid cleanliness and keeping them frozen till they reach the consumer.

The hen does her part nobly, laying \$500,000 worth of eggs a year. But the husky farmer's wife too often lets them lie around in the sun and dew, and the country merchant, the commission man, the railroad freight agent and the retailer all help to make them stale. In the summer 10 per cent of the supply spoils, and the cold storage men hold vast quantities for speculation, and then in the winter eggs are dear.

Uncle Sam would change all that. He would gather the eggs while they're fresh, plentiful and cheap, and save them to use thru the year in the shape that makes them easiest to preserve and cheapest to handle.

In the food research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture at Washington he is showing exactly how to do it, and you can see for yourself if you go there. But you may have to take off your hat and slip on a sterilized white gown, for the place is as clean as a hospital operating room. No germs are admitted.

There are men there who do nothing but "candy" the eggs—hold them before a strong light to see if they're clear and, therefore, fresh. Every cloudy egg is discarded.

There are girls in spotless white who break the eggs so daintily and gently that not a single finger tip, the rosy and smooth from constant cleanliness, is wet with the liquid egg. If an egg has a bad odor it goes into a salt pall to use for tanning kid gloves—not for cake. Then the girl washes her hands in a sanitary wash bowl and takes up newly sterilized apparatus and begins again.

The eggs are candied at a temperature of not over 60 degrees, cooled for twenty-four hours at 32 to 35 degrees, broken at 60 to 65 degrees, put into sterilized cans, frozen quickly and kept near zero till they are sold.

In Kentucky.

August 1, 1912, at Gravel Point, was called this morning and the Commonwealth Attorney announced ready.

Winchester.—Mrs. Anna Stamper wife of Rollie Stamper, who swallowed a large quantity of poison a few days ago with alleged suicidal intent, died Tuesday morning as a result of her act. The young husband is heartbroken. Mrs. Stamper is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clem Shelton, of the Flanagan neighborhood; her husband and a seven-months-old baby and two sisters.

According to the wishes of the young mother, expressed after taking the poison, the babe will be reared by Mrs. Shelton.

Be Careful What You Say.

In speaking of a person's faults,

Pray don't forget your own:
Remember those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone;

If we have nothing else to do,

But talk of those who sin,

The better we commence at home

And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man

Until he's fairly tried;

Should we not like his company,

We know the world is wide.

Some may have faults—and who has

not?

The old as well as young—

Perhaps we may, for aught we know,

Have faith to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,

You'll find it works full well;

To try my own defects to cure

Before of others tell,

And though I sometimes hope to be

No worse than some I know,

My own shortcoming bid me lot

The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we commence

To slander friend or foe,

Think of the harm one word could do

To those we little know,

Remember, curse sometimes, like

Our chickens, "roost at home,"

Don't speak of other's faults until

We have none of our own.—Ex.

The Danger After Grip.

It's often in a run down system. Weakness, nervousness, lack of appetite, energy and ambition, with disordered liver and kidneys often follow an attack of this wretched disease. The greatest need then is Electric Bitters, the glorious tonic, blood purifier and regulator of stomach, liver and kidneys. Thousands have proved that they wonderfully strengthen the nerves, build up the system and restore to health and good spirits after an attack of Grip. If suffering, try them. Only 50 cents

Sold and perfect satisfaction guaranteed by all druggists. m

I'll Sight You.

To a nice new residence at the best bargain in Hartford, if you'll write to Lock Box 435. If you want a home here, better hurry, for it won't last long at the price.

We have the best school in Western Kentucky now, with our fine new building.

114.

Celebrated.

In celebration of its thirty-seventh anniversary, the Bowling Green Business University is sending out one of the handsomest souvenir catalogues ever issued by any school. If you want a copy, write immediately.

Swedish Bridal Suppers.

In Sweden the bridegroom has a great fear of trolls and sprites, and as an antidote against their power, he sews into his clothes various strong-smelling herbs, such as garlic and rosemary. It is customary to fill the bride's pocket with bread, which she gives to the poor she meets on the way to the church, and so averts misfortune with the alms she bestows. On their return from church the bride and bridegroom visit their cow houses and farms that the cattle may thrive and multiply.

Ona SupperExploded.

Contrary to general belief, a man does not look for a white horse when he sees a red-haired girl. Instead, he continues to look at the girl until she disappears from view.

Philippine Subterranean River.

A subterranean river in the Island of Palawan, one of the Philippines, has been explored and surveyed by two officers of the United States coast and geodetic survey, and is described in a report of that service. The river is navigable for a small boat about two and a half miles from its mouth, the tunnel through which it passes widening in places into large chambers containing beautiful stalactites.

Kentucky S. S. Convention.

The Forty-eighth State Convention, Kentucky Sunday School Association, Louisville, Ky., October 7 to 10. Railroad rates, one fare plus 25¢ for round trip.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bear the Signature of *Charlton H. Fletcher*



WE HAVE RAKED THE BEST MARKETS IN THE LAND FOR STYLES, QUALITIES AND VALUE, AND THEY CAN BE NOW SEEN IN OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. WE HAVE BIG PILES OF BRAND NEW, FRESH SUITS AND OVERCOATS. WE CAN FIT YOUR POCKET-BOOK WITH THE PRICE. BUY YOUR CLOTHING FROM US AND YOU WILL GIVE US YOUR TRADE FOR EVERYTHING YOU NEED FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

HUNTERS, KINDLY TAKE NOTICE!

Season For Shooting Migratory Birds Fixed—Divides the County Into Two Zones.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—One of the most sweeping and far-reaching national game laws ever enacted will go into effect on Wednesday of next week and the government has sent copies of the Weeks-McLean migratory bird law to all parts of the country so as to give the authorities and the hunters throughout the country a chance to become acquainted with the provisions of the law.

The law fixes the season for shooting migratory birds and also divides the country into two zones, a northern and a southern, in order that the birds may be protected to the fullest extent. Twenty-five states are in the northern zone, while the southern zone comprises the remaining twenty-three states. The shooting season for the two zones varies according to the classification of the four classes of migratory birds.

Spring shooting is absolutely prohibited, as is the shooting of migratory birds between sunrise and sunset. In most cases three months of open shooting for water fowl are allowed, and in no case will there be less than thirty days, when birds may be shot during the period of their greatest abundance.

A Canal Catechism.

What is the greatest engineering feat in the history of the world?